

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.
Volume XXXIII.....No. 336
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—*LES FEMMES DE BRABANT*.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—*HUMPTY DUMPTY*.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—*IRELAND AS IT WAS—CONSTITUTIONAL COUNTRY*.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—*THE LAMARSHES LAST*.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—*AFTER DARK, OR LONDON BY NIGHT*.
ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery—*RED SCARF—O'NEAL THE GREAT*.
PIKES OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 25th street—*BARGE BLUES—LINDSEY AND FRIGGION*.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—*THE LAMARSHES LAST*.
BRADY'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street—*ETHELINOR MINSTRELS*.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway—*ETHELINOR MINSTRELS*.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway—*ETHELINOR MINSTRELS*.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery—*COMIC VOCALISM*.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 51 Broadway—*THE GREAT ORIGINAL LINDSEY AND FRIGGION*.
WOODS MUSKIE AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway—*Afternoon and evening performance*.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—*EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT*.
LYRIC HALL, corner 8th av. and 24th st.—*Mrs. E. Gillette's Grand Concert*.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—*HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—THE GRAND DUQUENNE, &c.*
HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—*HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—OUI HEN!*
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 412 Broadway—*SOURCE AND ART*.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, December 1, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable reports are dated November 30. The London Times of yesterday comments on the extraordinary enterprise of the American people. It is credited to the Emperor Napoleon is suffering from ill health. It is also stated that the supposed influence of the American Fenians had some effect on the Irish elections.

The Duke of Brabant is recovering. A change has taken place in the Roumania Cabinet. United States steamships closed yesterday in London at 74% and in Frankfurt 70%.

Argentine Confederation.

By the Atlantic cable we learn that the insurrection in Corrientes has been suppressed.

Mexico.

Our Guaymas letter gives a graphic description of the storm in Sonora about the middle of October. The United States steamer Lackawanna, lying in the harbor, a very safe one, had to get up steam to keep from going ashore. The town of Loreto, in Lower California, was destroyed. The mining works on the Yaqui river were swept off, and a water spout burst over the city of Alamos, destroying the town completely. Seventy dead bodies had been picked up. According to the *Observador*, of Matamoros, November 13, General Escobedo and Cortes had arrived at Victoria, in Tamaulipas. One thousand troops had been sent out after Braulto Vargas, who is reported to have a force of 600 men at Croft. The Brownsville story of General Escobedo's defeat at Alamo is not mentioned in Matamoros papers to November 20.

Central America.

President Castro, of Costa Rica, was quietly deposed on the 1st of November by Generals Salazar and Blanco, and Señor Jimenez, the First Vice President, was placed in the Presidential chair. No disturbance ensued, the revolution being accomplished so quietly that not a shot was fired. Castro is accused of having used undue influence to elect Señor Volc, his kinsman, to the next Presidency. The Nicaraguan Legation in the United States has been ordered suppressed. There was no news of interest from Salvador, Guatemala or Honduras.

Panama.

President Corrozo, on the 12th of November, met Obaldia with his insurrectionary forces near Santiago, and after a short engagement completely routed him. Obaldia himself was captured and some of Corrozo's men put him to death. Corrozo retired to Panama with his forces on the 16th and matters are comparatively quiet. No news of importance has been received from Bogota.

Cuba.

Official accounts state that the rebels were driven out of the church near Villa del Cobre, losing sixty-two killed, among them General Marciano, a Dominican, who commanded them. Colonel Perez was wounded. The government detachments have been ordered to join the main army. Count Balmaceda has commenced active operations in the field. Government advices from Havana say that 500 rebels have presented themselves to Balmaceda and received pardon. Only two prominent citizens of Puerto Principe have joined the insurgents. The town of Holguin had been captured by the revolutionary forces.

St. Domingo.

The rebel General Ogando is reported to have been wounded in a recent skirmish. His faction has scattered and the government troops are in hot pursuit. The elections were progressing quietly and peace was hoped for. Santa Anna is about to go to the capital.

Miscellaneous.

It was rumored in Washington yesterday that President Johnson had sent a batch of proposed amendments to the Alabama claims protocol over the cable. Robert Ould, Jeff Davis' counsel, moved to quash the indictment against Davis in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, yesterday, on the ground that the fourteenth amendment prescribed only disfranchisement as a punishment for rebellion. Chief Justice Chase, before whom the motion was made, decided to hear argument on the motion on Thursday. We publish elsewhere this morning the report of Major General Meade, commanding the Department of the South. Senator Sumner recently, in conversation with a Herald correspondent, expressed himself as determined to take a stand in Congress for the immediate resumption of specie payments. Nothing more, he thinks, need be done with the Reconstruction laws, as General Grant will enforce their provisions. With Reverdy Johnson he was utterly disgusted, and was sorry he had ever consented to his confirmation as Minister to England. It is understood in Washington that Attorney General Evarts considers the practice of compromising Internal Revenue frauds as entirely illegal and that in consequence Mr. Holt is to be notified that he must in future submit all such cases to Secretary McCulloch or the Attorney General. One of the law cases against Secretary Stanton has come to an end. John Nagler, of Prince William county, Va., sued him for the damage done by a party of soldiers, who encamped on his place in 1865. On motion the case was discontinued, the plaintiff to pay costs. A civil and a criminal suit are pending in Washington against E. B. Olmstead, the former disbursing agent of the Post Office Department. Both suits will be interesting, as there was a suspicious mystery attending the disappearance of Olmstead, and as he claimed when arrested that he had caused the deficiency only by obeying the orders of his superiors in the department by paying out certain money from the wrong appropriation. A suspicious looking craft was discovered off Cape Verde Islands on the 22d of August by the French ship La Place. She hoisted the French flag on the appearance of the La Place, but answered her hail in English, saying she was bound for New York. She appeared to be of English construction, but no officers in uniform were seen among the men on deck. The La Place sailed away and was followed by her good distance. The reunion of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia will take place in Chicago on the 15th and 16th of December. A resolution praying for the removal of political disabilities from all citizens of North Carolina was debated in the Legislature at Raleigh yesterday and finally referred to a committee for report. Grant's official majority in California is 606, but the Secretary of State will perhaps certify to the election of one of the democratic electors in consequence of a mistake in the spelling of the name of Hoffman, one of the candidates on the republican electoral ticket. Two brothers named Himon were arrested at Oswego, N. Y., on Sunday, for an alleged indecent assault on a little girl, whose life is endangered in consequence. The citizens could hardly be prevented from lynching them. The defence in the Cole trial closed their case yesterday and the prosecution commenced with rebutting testimony. The City. The hearing in that branch of the Erie case—Whitely vs. The Erie Railroad Company—which has been brought into the United States Circuit Court was resumed yesterday before Judge Nelson. There were a great number of affidavits read, and the argument of one of the counsel for the vacation of the order of Judge Blatchford appointing Jay Gould receiver was heard. The case will be resumed this morning. The court intimating to the counsel that the session would be prolonged to enable them to get through with their argument. A suit in the name of the people, on the complaint of the Attorney General, was commenced yesterday in the Albany courts against the Erie Railroad Company, asking that the directors be removed. An order was granted by Judge Peckham suspending the board pending the hearing of the motion for absolute removal next Monday. Information has been received in Washington of a seizure in New York by a special Treasury agent of Lyons silks and French cloths, valued at \$70,000, said to be the largest seizure ever made. The Coroner's inquest in the Larkin murder case was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict that the death of Larkin was caused by Robert Campbell, John Berrigan and Ann Hines. The three were then committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Norman L. Johnston, living at 178 Forsyth street, was stabbed in the side by his wife, Eliza Johnston, yesterday at noon, while the two were quarrelling. Mrs. Johnston being intoxicated at the time. She immediately disappeared and a warrant is now out for her arrest. Johnston is still living, but is severely wounded. The Inman line steamship City of Washington, Captain Halcrow, will leave pier 46 North river at one P. M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mails and passengers. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Germania, Captain Schwaben, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. The stock market yesterday was dull and steady in the main at the opening prices. Gold went up to 135% and relapsed to 135%. For beef cattle the market was moderately active yesterday at about former prices. Prime and extra steers were sold at 15% a 16%, fair to good at 14% a 15%, and inferior to ordinary at 10c a 14c. About 2,800 head comprised the offerings. Milch cows were in fair demand and prices were steady. Veal calves were in moderate request at 12% a 13% for prime and extra, 11c a 12c for fair to good and 9% a 10% for inferior and common. For sheep the market was dull and heavy, extra selling at 6% a 7%, prime at 5% a 6c, common to good at 4% a 5c, and inferior at 4c a 4%.

Precinct Arrivals in the City.

Judge K. H. Swaine, of Ohio; M. B. Cushing, of the United States Navy; Senator Hill, of Georgia, and Senator J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator George H. Williams, of Oregon; J. F. Matthews, of Cardenas, Cuba; Judge Merriman, of Troy, N. Y.; Captain John Schuler, of Panama; Paymaster J. S. Girard, of the United States Navy, and Judge J. H. Embury, of Kentucky, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Joseph Miller, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. J. R. Dawson, of Cambridge, are at the St. Julien Hotel. Stephen J. Field, of San Francisco, is at the Brevoort House. Congressman J. Covode, of Pennsylvania; W. P. Blake, of California, and M. and W. Vasquez, of Guatemala, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Major Collier, of the United States Army; Judge Hays, of Washington, and Captain S. E. Woodruff, of San Francisco, are at the Hoffman House. Judge Hooper, of Massachusetts; Captain E. R. Peters, of the United States Army, and Professor Eggleston, of Columbus, Ohio, are at the St. Charles Hotel. General Grant on the One Term Principle and the Suffrage Question. While the politicians are sorely perplexed as to what will be the domestic policy of General Grant's administration in reference to the radicals, copperheads, niggers and rebels, there are two important questions upon which we feel authorized to say he has defined his position. These are the one term principle for the President of the United States and universal suffrage. We learn from the best attainable authority that General Grant is emphatically in favor of so amending the national constitution as to limit therein the President to one term, and to make universal suffrage, or suffrage to male citizens of all races and colors above the age of twenty-one years, the supreme law of the land. We think it will not be difficult to conjecture the reasons which have influenced General Grant in favor of the one term principle. Under "the constitution as it is" the President may serve two or three, or even half a dozen terms. Two terms, however, appear to be the limit fixed by usage from the example set by Washington in positively declining to hold the office any longer. But, to go no further back, we know that since the first election of Jackson this usage has been fruitful of mischief, rapidly and continuously tending to the demoralization of the party in power and the party out of power. For instance, during the first term of Jackson his policy was directed to a second term, and in this view he established that vicious system of partisan rewards and punishments in the matter of the public offices and patronage subsequently embodied in Marcy's pernicious maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." Hence the cutting commentary of Calhoun, that "the democratic party of the day is held together only by the cohesive power of the public plunder." Martin Van Buren, following "in the footsteps of his

illustrious predecessor," considered a second term his reserved right in the regular democratic order of succession, and to his deadly struggle against the Southern oligarchy for this right we are indebted for that rupture in the party camp which culminated in the late rebellion. Had the one term principle been the law this rupture might have been avoided, and we should have escaped all the fantastic tricks of Tyler and Fillmore and poor Pierce, and the foolish, profitless and costly policy of Andrew Johnson.

We dare say that General Grant has been looking into these lessons of the past, and that in order to rid himself of all such entangling affiliations, and in order that his administration may be judged fairly upon its merits by the opposition, he is anxious to be limited by a constitutional amendment to a single term. He doubtless wishes to disabuse the democracy of that foolish idea, so broadly ventilated by General Blair, that once in the White House General Grant will stay there while he lives. The truth is he did not seek the office, did not want it, and does not wish to hold it longer than four years. We are satisfied, therefore, that Congress, in acting upon this one term proposition, will be heartily supported by General Grant.

Next with regard to universal suffrage. We suspect that the constitutional amendment, article fourteen, which provides that the several States may regulate the suffrage each for itself, but that in proportion as the suffrage is restricted representation shall be restricted, is not considered a settlement by General Grant, but a rule apt to result in endless troubles and agitations from the conflicting plans likely to be adopted among the States. Hence, no doubt, General Grant has concluded that a constitutional amendment making universal manhood suffrage the supreme law of the land in all the States and Territories is the only decisive solution of this otherwise embarrassing question. Very good. Let Congress act accordingly in submitting the proposed amendment to the several States; for, with the understanding that it is advocated by the President elect, we cannot doubt that it will be speedily ratified by the necessary three-fourths of all the States of the Union. The question will thus be settled on the broadest basis. But what of Southern negro supremacy? The late elections have shown that there can be no such thing. The Southern negro vote is subject to the controlling Southern white element, and hence, even under universal negro suffrage, we expect that by the year 1870 the whole South will be, in the hands of the democracy, reconstructed, and that thus we shall have a new Southern balance of power which will control and decide the Presidential election of 1872. General Grant, on the one term principle, being out of the field.

With these two propositions of one Presidential term and universal suffrage fixed in the supreme law of the land, General Grant's administration and Congress will have a clear field before them for the settlement of the great money question, and a clear field will also be presented for the agitation of women's rights to all concerned in that great enterprise. In consideration, however, of the peculiar magnanimity and patriotism of General Grant in proposing to limit his public services in the White House to one term under a constitutional restriction, and as a simple matter of national dignity and decorum, the Congress which meets next Monday should, before the 4th of March next, pass an act raising the President's salary to one hundred thousand dollars a year. The Chief Magistrate of the United States ought to be able to hold up his head even in the presence of our city Sheriff, O'Brien, or Richard O'Gorman. Nor could a more graceful act be passed or one more acceptable to the people than this increase of the President's compensation, incidentally as another recognition of the invaluable services of General Grant in saving the life of the nation.

Demoralization of Society—Sympathy for Murderers.

Many of the city papers are indulging in a good deal of twaddle, purulent sentiment, philosophy, philanthropy and balderdash about the murders which have been committed of late. But it is curious that they dwell chiefly upon only two of these iniquities—the murder of Pollard, in Richmond, and the murder of Larkin, in this city. Both of these assassinations sprang from the exhibition of violent personal passion. In Pollard's case the parties concerned were a genteel mob, and the instigation was of a personal and family character. In Larkin's case the bloody result was brought about by the stimulating influence of bad liquor upon a gang of our classic rowdies of the gladiatorial school. It is remarkable that while there were at least a hundred murders committed within the month, all of more or less atrocity, it is only of these two the papers feel opportunity to record columns of twaddle. Women are murdered by the roadside, as in Ulster county the other day. Other women are cast into the river by the hands of assassins. Children are butchered by vindictive domestics, as at Corning, N. Y. In Philadelphia a woman murders her illegitimate child and is condemned to death; but the floodgates of philanthropy are at once thrown open and widespread sympathy is expressed for the criminal, even to the extent of holding public meetings to influence Executive clemency. A man is buried alive by a band of ruffians, as at Spuyten Duyvil creek and only rescued by the promptness of a few citizens. These are but a few of the terrible deeds of the day. We could enumerate many more shocking murders which have occurred all around us within the space of a few weeks, proving that crime in its worst features was never more prevalent than at present. What is the reason of this? Can any one doubt that it is traceable to the general demoralization of society, and to the poison with which that condition of things has permeated both sexes and every class in the community? It is the total want of social government, the disruption of all social ties, the rank corruption that has eaten into political, financial and family life, to which the increase of crime is due. The successful robbers of the public treasury are responsible for much of the vice of the age. From this filthy fountain flow the seeds of crime in every shape which are now infecting the whole atmosphere of society. Public crimes have become so common and so

successful that sympathy with theft, and even with murder, has become common. The fraudulent official who steals by the million, the forger who steals his few thousands, the bank robber who makes a haul more or less in bulk of bonds and bills—all these have come to be looked upon with more sympathy than condemnation. We are indebted for this condition of things in a great measure to the demon of irreligion which haunts all classes of life, and for this the preachers are responsible, because most of them are engaged in vindictive sectarian controversies and political bickerings instead of preaching the lessons of their Divine Master. It is altogether a deplorable state of affairs to which society has come, and yet we hardly see the chance of repairing it until public honesty be recognized as a virtue and the seeds of moral training shall fall upon more fruitful fields.

The Erie Litigation—Thickening of the Plot.

The great litigation in Erie stock between the Gould-Fisk-Lane "managing men" and the Belmont faction is becoming more involved and complicated every day, while the struggle is assuming vaster proportions, extending over the State, and is waged with greater vigor at each new assault. The fact is that all these men are playing for immense stakes, and any new trick in shuffling or dealing is eagerly plied by both parties. Application to the courts, after all the Wall street dodges are exhausted and the losing player staggers back baffled, is with these, as with all other gamblers, the only method of recovering the lost wagers. But one result can at present be looked upon as certain, and that is that these men are playing with money that should be in the pockets of the honest stockholders, and when the game is over the stockholders will be "out" the amounts of what their dividends should have been and the heaviest counsel fees ever paid in any litigation. When these civil processes are exhausted it would be a grand idea to try "a hand" or two on the bench of a criminal court.

The new developments of yesterday were that James Fisk, Jr., and others of the directors were reported by the police to have left the city clandestinely at midnight of Sunday, taking moneys of the company which rumor estimates at about eight million dollars; that a new suit in the name of the Attorney General has been commenced in Albany county, praying for the removal of the Board of Directors, and an order granted by Judge Peckham suspending them until the hearing of the application. It is presumed that this suit was the cause of Fisk's hasty departure, as one clause of the injunction granted restrained the removal of any of the funds beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and that order was served upon him while on the steamboat pier. In the United States Court the argument on the motion to set aside Judge Blatchford's order appointing Jay Gould receiver was heard before Judge Nelson, occupying the entire day, and will be resumed this morning.

An Austrian Commercial Expedition.

By the Atlantic cable we learn that the Austrian government has fitted out and dispatched an expedition which will circumnavigate the globe. It is under the command of Carl Scherzer. The laudable object of the enterprise is to introduce the products of Austrian industry into distant markets and to extend the commerce of the empire. The expedition is under special instructions to visit the principal ports of China and Japan, and to proceed thence to California and cruise along the South American coast. We remember that a few years since a somewhat similar effort was strenuously made to develop the foreign commerce of Austria. The government endeavored to overcome the opposition of England to the construction of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez and encouraged the formation of a regular steamship line between Trieste and New York. Somewhat later an effort was made by Austria to obtain unrestricted commercial intercourse with the German Zollverein.

These efforts to extend Austrian commerce are highly creditable. But we cannot help regarding them as somewhat tardy when we recollect that Charles the Fifth, more than three hundred years ago, might have commanded the results of the splendid discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The Austrian expedition from Genoa has waited a long time to follow in the wake of the three little vessels—the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Niña—commanded by the daring navigator who set sail from the Roads of Saltee on Friday morning, August 3, 1492, in search of a new route to the Indies. But "better late than never," and we congratulate the Austrian government upon having waked up at last to the importance of discoveries made in the fifteenth century. It is but just to add that Austria could boast in December, 1866, of a navy consisting of sixty-six steamers, with 13,580 horse power and 723 guns, and fifty-one sailing vessels, with 340 cannon, as well as of a merchant marine of 7,240 vessels.

Captivation of Reverdy Johnson to England.

So far as at present appears the mission of Reverdy Johnson to England has resulted in a capitulation which, we feel confident, the people of the United States can never endorse. It seems that, according to the terms to which Mr. Johnson has agreed, there is to be no expression of opinion as to the crucial question of the whole controversy—whether the British government was right or wrong in its recognition of the claims of the Southern confederacy as a belligerent power. Mr. Johnson has consented to reduce all to a simple, unembarrassing question of dollars and cents. At the same time the London journals are full of complaints from British shipowners, who profess to be utterly dissatisfied with the Alabama treaty. This, however, is but part of a bluff game, and it will not succeed in blinding the American public to its true interests in the case. England must, sooner or later, make up its mind as to whether it was right or wrong in its recognition of the belligerent claims of the (so-called) Southern confederacy during our late civil war. If it insist upon having been in the right it must be prepared to learn, on the very next occasion we have to teach them the lesson, that we have the right to recognize the belligerent claims of Fenian invaders, either of Canada or of Ireland, and that we are ready and not indisposed to exercise it.

A Crisis in Spain. Our late news from Spain is not reassuring as to the final success of the revolution. It is daily becoming more manifest that popular sentiment and the plans of the provisional government are at variance. The fact that the subscriptions by the people to the national loan now amount to three hundred and nineteen million reals is proof positive that the patriotic fervor of the people is at once genuine and unabated. Meanwhile it seems to be the fixed determination of Prim, Serrano and the others to ignore popular sentiment, and to consult only their own wishes in the establishment of a new form of government. It is a significant fact that the young men of the country who are under twenty-five years of age are to be denied the right of voting at the approaching elections. The object of this restriction is obvious at a glance. The rising hopes of Spain are in favor of a republic. The granting of the franchise to those only who are over twenty-five years of age is clearly intended to cut off a vote which, while it would represent at once numbers and progressive energy, would be surely republican. To adopt such a course implies on the part of the provisional government something like the daring of despair; but it will not be wonderful if this daring and most iniquitous policy prove the ruin of its authors. In no other country in the world, so far as is known to us, are electors otherwise qualified denied the right of voting after the age of twenty-one. It does not surprise us to learn that the young men are indignant that the friends of popular liberty are on their side, and that at monster meetings which are being held all over the country the conduct of the provisional government in this matter is being bitterly denounced.

The Success of the Revolution in its first stage inspired the nations with hope, and seemed to disprove the theory of Buckle that Spanish intellect was so impaired by ages of misrule that self-government in Spain was impossible for many generations. The present aspect of things again encourages the belief that the conclusions of the great philosophical historian were too well founded. We cannot say we are yet prepared to abandon all hope in the final success of the revolution. It may yet be found that the historian was wrong, that Spain is not so desperate as he described her; but it cannot be denied that at the present moment facts are in his favor. The situation certainly is not hopeful.

It is now more than ever difficult to resist the conviction that the provisional government are bound over to Napoleon and that they are acting in obedience to his instructions. Should a collision take place between republicans and monarchists—and such a collision is now seriously apprehended—the interference of Napoleon by force of arms will presumably follow. It would not be a hard task for the Emperor to make himself master of Spain; but a French occupation of that country might wake up the slumbering energies of the French people and involve the Emperor and his dynasty in irretrievable ruin.

A Curious Attack on the French Transatlantic Telegraph.

A contemporary who is more at home making jokes, cabinets for General Grant and appointments to foreign missions than on telegraph matters, has made a fierce onslaught on the French Transatlantic Cable Company. Whatever may be the real or secret motive for this attack the declared one is because the project has been set on foot and is managed by rebel sympathizers—because Erlanger, Reuter and others aided or were friendly to the rebels. In the name of common sense what has the sympathy of these men for any particular party, rebel or loyal, to do with a purely business enterprise? A great many people both in England and France sympathized with the rebellion, but that is all over several years ago; different ideas and feelings prevail now, and, besides, no sensible person thinks of letting the political views of individuals interfere with or affect his business transactions with them. This assault on a great enterprise on such grounds is narrow-minded, bigoted and silly. What do the people of this country or of the world care about the political views or sympathies of the capitalists and managers of this Cable Company? All they care about is having as many cables and telegraphic facilities carried out as possible by whoever will undertake the work. We should like to know what the stockholders of the old Atlantic Telegraph Company or Newfoundland Telegraph Company think of this attack upon a rival enterprise. Possibly they may feel gratified, but the public want competition and all the telegraphic facilities they can get.

Molasses and Vinegar.

There is an old saying that more flies can be caught with molasses than with vinegar, and its truth seems to be verified in the practical experience of two radical politicians who publish weekly papers in this city. One is Twaddling Tilton, a smooth-tongued, poetical, woman-worshipping, wishy-washy sort of a person, who wears flowing locks and affects utopianism in philanthropy, negro worship and women's rights. The other is Wendell Phillips, who is hard and wiry, assumes the character of a cynic and is severe and sarcastic with his pen. The one is the molasses, the other the vinegar of radical journalism. To show how much more profitable are good humor and harmless machine poetry than savage criticisms and personal assaults, it is now announced that the strong-minded females who believe in Wendell Phillips have been compelled to call a meeting to collect chickens, woolen socks, butter, tea, red flannel, sugar, paper collars, coal and pocket handkerchiefs for the support of their protégé's organ, while Twaddling Tilton boasts that he is doing a more flourishing business than any other weekly paper on the Continent, and surpasses in a certain degree the success of the New York Herald and the London Times.

Major General Meade's Report.

We publish to-day General Meade's official report to General Grant's chief of staff. It will be seen that it is principally devoted to a recapitulation of the prominent events that have occurred in the Department of the South since it has been under his command. He scarcely makes a recommendation about the future government of that part of the country, merely transmitting, without comment, the reports of his subordinate officers, who, it seems, think

The Prosperity of the City of Chicago and the Pacific Railroad.

The city of Chicago may take the palm for being, next to New York, the most prosperous, go-ahead city on the Continent. It now contains a population of over a quarter of a million and is increasing at the rate of twenty-five per cent every couple of years. The population is now sixty times larger than it was thirty-one years ago. The aggregate wealth of the city exceeds two hundred and thirty-two millions, or two hundred and fifty times as large as it was twenty-eight years ago. In fact, everything in Chicago has increased enormously within the last quarter of a century—especially divorce cases. She has whole blocks of magnificent dry goods palaces, warehouses, bank and insurance buildings, is well supplied with handsome church edifices, private residences, opera houses, theatres, hotels, railway stations, printing houses, and prints some rather enterprising newspapers. She has a community of merchant princes who are imbued with the true Western adventurous spirit, dashed with Eastern energy, endurance and ingenuity; she has divines as eloquent as you will find almost anywhere, and lawyers who are pronounced fair at common law and famous in causes connected with the marital relations of frail humanity. Taken altogether, Chicago is a wonderful city already, but in a few years will become still more wonderful, populous and prosperous—the Titan of Western metropolises. Already are the eyes of her public-spirited citizens looking to the vast advantages to accrue from making Chicago a sort of central or distributing point for the Pacific Railroad, taking, as it were, time by the forelock, and stepping in by the side of New York to urge to a triumphant completion the great trans-continental undertaking. Meetings have been held and resolutions adopted showing the natural advantages of Chicago as a point for a direct trade with Eastern Asia, and for the concentration of Oriental goods—teas, silks, satins, the "spices of the Orient," and the untold wealth that must cross the Continent, upon the completion of the railway, en route to the markets of the Old World. By this means, and by enlarging the facilities for railway communications between the two cities, Chicago will become a veritable suburb of New York and help swell the magnitude and splendor of the great Commercial Emporium in common with her own. Arrangements are also being made in Chicago to celebrate the opening of the Pacific road—next Fourth of July, perhaps—with a degree of liberality and magnificence unparalleled on the Continent. In short, Chicago seems actually to be a step in advance of New York in appreciation of the commercial benefits that will flow from the construction of the road. And our merchants and citizens generally, as well as our public authorities, should be waking up to the importance of celebrating the consummation of the iron-bound union between these two great cities—New York on the east and San Francisco on the west—in a manner commensurate with the importance of the event and the honor of the city. If they do not take care Chicago will be ahead of New York in the matter of inaugurating the great occasion. They are an intrepid class of people, those Chicagoans.

Miles O'Reilly's Poems.—What has become of those beautiful verses of Miles O'Reilly that were promised us some months ago? The public are getting impatient. Why does the printer not bring them forth?

Promising Prospects for the South.—The death of Rhett's Charleston Mercury and Hunslett's Richmond Nation.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mrs. General Grant is in Philadelphia. General Grant will be in this city next Saturday. General Grant's second son will commence doing Harvard next fall. General Grant will carry a night this week with Governor Burdette, in Providence. General Grant will attend the funeral of the Army of the Cumberland in Chicago, December 16. Both General Sherman and his brother, Senator Sherman, have bought lots in Washington city. General Grant will be in Boston to-morrow (Wednesday). He positively declines a public reception. They have regularly a burglary one night and a golden wedding the next in some of the Connecticut towns. Lynching down South is now described as "a man kicking at the United States from the end of a tight rope, very dead." A Baltimore paper urges the male dry goods clerks in that city to throw down their yardsticks and surrender to the women. A young lady in Providence wants to know if there won't be another Thanksgiving Day soon, there were so many marriages at the last one. John S. Elliott died in Queen Anne's county, Md., lately, weighing 400. He was weighed 500, but "grew thin" during his brief but fatal illness. Senator Sumner has a throat difficulty. It is not many years since certain Southern thought he would certainly have one should they happen to meet him on their sacred soil. The editor of the free rating Charleston Mercury says his paper is not dead, it only sleeps. It had not, then, gone to that "other red hot place hand in hand with the New Nation, its radical ally." A young farmer in Pikesville, C. O., is stated to have raised 1,200 bushels of corn "with one blind horse." A blind horse might in time consume that amount of corn, but how he could raise it is difficult to imagine. General and Mrs. Grant will attend the wedding of ex-Governor Fisk's daughter on Tuesday. On the morning of the 14th ult., at five o'clock, as I was out to milk my cows, I observed numerous shooting stars, and I counted, while milking six stars, many others, and twenty cows—some stars, with a short tail of light, and some large and brilliant, in a stream of fire. A Buffalo radical sheet says, "Western New York has never since the revolution furnished the nation with a United States Senator," and grows in for James O'Connell, of Ilatavva. The democrats have their O'Kays, their O'Connells, their O'Rourke, their O'Connell, and once had their O'Connell—why should not the radicals of the West have their O'Connell as well as the democrats of the East their O'Connell, &c. &c. &c.